

What is claimed is :

- Sub C<sup>1</sup>*
- 1.- A method for decreasing fat absorption in mammals and avian by feeding an antibody that binds lipase.
  - The* 2.- A method of claim 1 wherein lipase is any enzyme that is needed for the hydrolysis of fat in order for it to be absorbed by the gastro-intestinal mucosa.
  - The* 3.- A method of claim 1 wherein the antibody binds to lipase therefore inhibiting its activity in the gastro intestinal tract.
  - 4.- A method of claim 1 wherein lipase is of mammal, avian or plant origin.
  - 5.- A method of claim 4 wherein mammal is such as human, primates, monogastrics and ruminants.
  - 15 6.- A method of claim 4 wherein avian is such as chicken, turkey, goose, duck, quail, pheasant, pigeon.
  - 7.- A method of claim 4 wherein plants include bacteria, mold and yeast.
  - Sub C<sup>2</sup>* 8.- A method of claim 1 wherein antibody was produced in avian eggs.
  - 9.- A method of claim 1 wherein the antibody can also be produced in other commercially or laboratory antibody-

producing animal including monoclonal, plant and bacteria produced antibodies.

10.- A method of claim 8 wherein avian comprise chicken, duck, goose, turkey, pheasant, quail, pigeon.

5 11.- A method of claim 8 wherein the antibodies are obtained from unfractionated whole eggs.

12.- A method of claim 8 wherein the antibodies are obtained from the yolk of an egg without fractionation thereof.

13.- A method of claim 8 wherein the antibodies are obtained  
10 by fractionating the egg yolk resulting in a protein concentrate or pure IgY (chicken immunoglobulin).

14.- A method of claim 1 wherein antibody produced as claim 8-13 is kept as it was obtained or is further processed in order to freeze dry, spray dry or encapsulated.

15 15.- A method of claim 14 wherein encapsulation is such process that protect the antibody against changes that inactivate or disrupt the effectiveness of the antibody.

16.- A method of claim 14 wherein encapsulation methods are liposomes, protein coating, carbohydrate coating, other  
20 chemical processes that will coat the antibody.

17.- A method of claim 1 wherein the antibody or the antibody containing material is orally fed.

18.- A method of claim 17 wherein the orally fed antibody or the antibody containing material is fed by itself as powder form, liquid form, compressed tablet or other type of pill/tablet like material.

5 19.- A method of claim 18 wherein the powder or the liquid antibody or the antibody containing material are fed as part of a processed or prepared food.

20.- A method of claim 19 wherein processed or prepared food is any food where the antibody or the antibody containing material in powder or liquid form have been included as part of the formulation or recipe.

21.- A method of claim 20 wherein processed or prepared food is any food for human or animal consumption which include ready to eat, ready to mix, concentrate, additives, refrigerated and frozen food.

22.- A method of claim 1 wherein decreased fat absorption is due to the decreased lipase activity, therefore fat is excreted and not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract.

23.- A method of transferring gastro-intestinal enzymes antibodies in animals and humans to other animals or humans in order to decrease absorption of nutrients such as protein, carbohydrates and lipids.

24.- A method of claim 23 wherein said gastro-intestinal tract enzymes is selected from amylase, trypsin, chymotrypsin, protease and other enzymes required for the absorption of nutrients.

5 25.- A method of transferring antibodies from an animal or human, to other animals or humans in order to modify a biochemical process comprising:

administering to said animal or human an antibody containing substance wherein said substance is derived from a  
 10 producer animal or human wherein said producer animal or human has been immunized with the antigen wherein said antigen regulate a biochemical process in the gastro-intestinal tract.

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G<sup>6</sup>